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Request for grant of a patent

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1\. Your reference — P15337

04 MAY 2000

2\. Patent application number *(The Patent Office will fill in this part)* — **0010825.8**

6667412001

3\. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant *(underline all surnames)*

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2) TERENCE LESLIE JOHNSON
C/O EDWARD EVANS & CO.
CLIFFORD'S INN, FETTER LANE,
LONDON EC4A 1BX.

Patents ADP number *(if you know it)* — 786463000

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation — 1) BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS 2) UNITED KINGDOM

4\. Title of the invention

MATRIX DRIVING SCHEMES FOR CHOLESTERIC LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAYS

5\. Name of your agent *(if you have one)*

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent *(including the postcode)*

Edward Evans & Co.
Clifford's Inn
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London EC4A 1BX

Patents ADP number *(if you know it)* — 661001

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Country	Priority application number *(if you know it)*	Date of filing *(day / month / year)*

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Number of earlier application	Date of filing *(day / month / year)*

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a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
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Continuation sheets of this form	
Description	6
Claim(s)	-
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Drawing(s)	6

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Translations of priority documents	
Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent *(Patents Form 7/77)*	
Request for preliminary examination and search *(Patents Form 9/77)*	
Request for substantive examination *(Patents Form 10/77)*	
Any other documents *(please specify)*	

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

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MATRIX DRIVING SCHEMES FOR CHOLESTERIC LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAYS

Technical Field of the Invention:

This invention presents the matrix addressing schemes and the driving waveforms for gray scale color cholesteric liquid crystal displays which retains the image pattern in the absence of an applied electric field.

Background of the Invention:

Classical liquid crystal displays require the use of polarizers resulting in low brightness, particularly in outdoor applications, and severe viewing angle dependence. Backlight is needed and hence a tremendous power consumption. There has been recently active research in cholesteric liquid crystals (ChLCs) in the last two decades. ChLCs have the properties of bistability of micro-domain structures and adjustable reflectivity against wavelengths. Desirable properties of ChLC displays are image retention, very low power consumption, tunable monochrome and multi colors, gray scale capability, wide operating temperature range and excellent viewing angles. The two bistable domain structures are planar states (the molecules are aligned helically with the helical axes oriented in the same direction) and micro-domain focal conic states (each micro-domain consists of helix structure and the helical axes of the domains are aligned multi-directionally). The directions of the helix can be controlled electrically. The helices reflect a certain circular polarization (left hand or right hand) at a pre-selected wavelength spectrum. The peak λ of the reflectivity spectrum is dependent on the average refractive index n and the pitch p of the ChLC, namely $\lambda = n \times p$. The pitch of the ChLC and so the peak of the spectrum can be adjusted by the amount of chiral dopant added in the twisted nematic fluid. When the ChLCs are contained in two parallel transparent substrates, a reflective bright color (when the helical axes in the planar state are perpendicular to the substrate surfaces) and a weakly light scattering transparent appearance (when the helical axes of the focal conic micro-domains are parallel to the substrate surfaces) can be seen. When the bottom substrate is printed black, focal conic state appears dark. The planar ON and focal conic OFF states can be produced. Gray scale can also be generated by controlling the proportion of the planar state and focal conic state in the liquid crystal. This can be accomplished by applying electrical signals of suitable voltage levels. These planar and focal conic micro-structures are stable even in the absence of electric field. As a consequence, energy is only need in changing the image pattern of the display and resulting in very low power consumption.

When a potential difference is applied to the common electrode and the segment electrode of a pixel, the effective voltage is the difference between the common and the segment electrode, namely

$$V_{effective} = V_{common} - V_{segment}.$$

Note that the voltages of common and segment electrodes are polar but the effective voltage can be bipolar. However, the liquid crystal molecules react in the same fashion

for positive voltages and negative voltages. To generate a negative effective voltage from polar common and segment voltages, we can add an appropriate DC offset to both the common electrode and segment electrode so that the resultant common voltage and segment voltage are polar. Negative pulses of all inversion schemes can be implemented this way. A typical reflectivity/driving voltage graph for a given ChLC upon a voltage pulse is shown in Fig. 11.

The values V1, V2, V3, V4, R1 and R2 of Figure 11 depend on the time duration and the amplitude of the driving pulses. For any given time duration, the reflectivity is almost unchanged when the driving voltage is less than the threshold voltage V1. This threshold voltage V1 is given by the formula (e.g. see [2])

$$V1 = \pi^2 \sqrt{\frac{K_{22}}{\varepsilon_0 \Delta\varepsilon}} \frac{d}{p}.$$

By adjusting the concentrations of the chiral dopants, red, green and blue colors single layers can be obtained. A full color display is achieved by stacking the RGB layers. For the full color application, the d/p ratio of red, green and blue are chosen to be the same and are between 10 and 15 so that the driving waveforms are similar for the three colors and the reflectivity is big enough.

Disclosure of the Invention:

The present invention discloses new ChLC display driving waveforms (the effective voltages experienced by the liquid crystal molecules) giving much improved dark state and larger freedom in the gray scale generation. This new driving waveform consists of a reset pulse and a number of amplitude modulated selection pulses. The voltage level of the multiple selection pulses can be different from each other. The number of selection pulses and the voltage of each selection pulse are chosen so as to have (i) a darker focal conic state and (ii) greater freedom in gray scale. The voltages of the pulses are determined based on the experimental intrinsic reflectivity property (see Figure 11). In multiplex addressing, the reset pulses can be arranged in a non-pipeline manner (e.g. Figure 3), a pipeline manner (e.g. Figure 4) or any combination of both. For the non-pipeline waveform, a scanning line of refreshing the whole display into bright planar state is observed whereas in the pipeline waveform, the whole display is refreshed simultaneously. On the other hand, the multiple selection pulses can be arranged in a cluster way (see Figure 3), interleaved with other rows (see Figure 5) or any combination of both. For the cluster selection pulses method, the scanning lines are swept from the first row and sharp patterns appear after the row is scanned. For the interleaving selection pulses method, a course image is formed and is gradually enhanced to a fine and sharp image when more scanning lines are swept. This new degrees of freedom in the

number of multiple selection pulses and their amplitudes are particularly useful in reducing the haze in the OFF focal conic state. Gray scale is obtained by selecting the number of pulses in the selection phase and the voltages of the multiple selection pulses. The absolute values of the voltages of the multiple selection pulses are between V1 and V2 according to the reflectivity property of the cholesteric liquid crystals given in Figure 11. The larger the voltages of the multiple selection pulses, the more focal conic the domain structures and hence the darker the pixel are resulted. On the contrary, the smaller the voltages of the multiple selection pulses, the more planar state the domains and hence the brighter and more reflecting the pixel are resulted. Gray scale is obtained by adjusting the intermediate voltage levels of the multiple selection pulses.

The second feature of the invention is the various ways of waveform polarity inversion. Three basic principles are proposed. They are (i) immediate polarity inversion after each pulse (e.g. see Figure 7); (ii) some of pulses in the frame period is polarity inversed (e.g. see Figure 8); and (iii) polarity inversion by the next frame period (e.g. see Figure 9). A combination of the three principles is also proposed. For example, a combination of the first two principles can be like this: the reset pulse has immediate polarity inversion immediate after itself and half of the multiple selection pulses are of positive polarity and the other half are of negative polarity. Negative pulses can be produced by using small positive common signals and large positive segment signals. These waveforms are obtained by adding appropriate DC offset to common and segment signals.

Brief Descriptions of the Drawings:

Figure 1 is a graph illustrating the reflectivity property for cholesteric displays when an electrical pulse is applied to an initial bright reflecting planar state and an initial dark weakly light scattering focal conic state.

Figure 2 is a single line driving waveform consisting of a high reset pulse and medium level multiple amplitude modulated selection pulses of variable voltage levels and under no inversion. The voltage of the multiple selection pulses may be different from each other.

Figure 3 is a multiplexed driving waveforms consisting of a plurality of waveforms. Each waveform is composed of a high reset pulse and clustered medium level multiple amplitude modulated selection pulses of variable voltage levels and under no inversion. The reset pulses and the multiple selection pulses of the waveforms are in a pipeline fashion.

Figure 4 is a multiplexed driving waveforms consisting of a plurality of waveforms. Each waveform is composed of a high reset pulse and clustered medium level multiple amplitude modulated selection pulses of variable voltage levels and under no inversion. The reset pulses are arranged in a non-pipeline fashion and the multiple selection pulses are arranged in a pipeline fashion.

Figure 5 is a multiplexed driving waveforms consisting of a plurality of waveforms. Each waveform is composed of a high reset pulse and interleaved medium level multiple amplitude modulated selection pulses of variable voltage levels and under no inversion. The reset pulses and the multiple selection pulses of the waveforms are in a pipeline fashion.

Figure 6 is a multiplexed driving waveforms consisting of a plurality of waveforms. Each waveform is composed of a high reset pulse and interleaved medium level multiple amplitude modulated selection pulses of variable voltage levels and under no inversion. The reset pulses are arranged in a non-pipeline fashion and the multiple selection pulses are arranged in a pipeline fashion.

Figure 7 is a single line driving waveform consisting of a high reset pulse with inversion and medium level multiple amplitude modulated selection pulses with inversion of variable voltage levels. Each of the reset pulse and selection pulse has inversion immediately after the pulse itself.

Figure 8 is a single line driving waveform consisting of a high reset pulse and medium level multiple amplitude modulated selection pulses of variable voltage levels. Some of the multiple selection pulses are taken to be of opposite polarity.

Figure 9 is a single line driving waveform consisting of two frame periods. Each of the frame period is composed of a high reset pulse and medium level multiple amplitude modulated selection pulses of variable voltage levels. The reset pulse and the multiple selection pulses of the adjacent frame period are taken to be of opposite polarity.

Figure 10 is a cross section of a simplified single layer cholesteric display consisting of two transparent substrates. On the inner surfaces of each transparent substrate, transparent indium tin oxide electrodes are coated in arrays and a polyimide layer is coated on top of the ITO electrodes. A cavity containing cholesteric liquid crystals is located between these two surfaces and with epoxy sealed at the perimeter of the display.

Fig. 11 is a single line waveform showing the reflectivity of a cholesteric liquid crystal display against voltage of a driving pulse.

Advantages of the invention:

1. A driving method, with the resultant driving waveform consisting of a high reset pulse and multiple selection pulses of variable amplitudes of determined pulse width, for an array of pixels arranged in a plurality of rows and a plurality of columns in which cholesteric liquid crystals are filled between two transparent substrates. The voltage levels of all pulses in the driving waveform are determined by the pulse width and the reflectivity property of the cholesteric liquid crystal (e.g. see Figure 11).

2. The reset pulses of the multiplex addressing driving waveforms given above can be arranged in pipeline, non-pipeline manners or partial rows pipelined and partial rows non-pipelined (e.g. see Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5 and Figure 6). The voltages of the reset pulses are larger or equal to the reset voltage given by the reflectivity property of the cholesteric liquid crystal (i.e. V4 of Figure 11).

3. The multiple selection pulses of the multiplex addressing driving waveform can be arranged by clustering together (e.g. see Figure 3 and Figure 4), by interleaving with the other rows (e.g. see Figure 5 and Figure 6), or any combination of both. The voltages of the multiple selection pulses have the absolute values between the threshold voltage and the voltage of minimum reflectivity given by the reflectivity property of the liquid crystal (e.g. V1 and V2 of Figure 11).

4. The driving waveforms may be modified with immediate polarity inversion after each pulse in the driving waveform. Immediate following each pulse in the frame period, an opposite polarity but of same magnitude is added. An example can be seen in Figure 7.

5. The driving waveforms may be modified with some of the pulses, including the reset pulse and the multiple selection pulses, in the frame period are polarity inversed. An example can be seen in Figure 8.

6. The driving waveforms may be modified with polarities of the pulses in the next frame is opposite to the present one. The arrangement of the multiple selection pulses of the next frame period may be different from the present one. An example can be seen in Figure 9.

7. The driving common waveforms can be modified by a combination of the driving waveforms above.

8. Gray scale is generated by adjusting appropriate voltage levels of the

multiple selection pulse in the waveforms given above. The gray level is determined by the voltage levels having absolute values between the threshold voltage and the voltage of minimum reflectivity with respect to the reflectivity property of the cholesteric liquid crystal (e.g. see Figure 11).

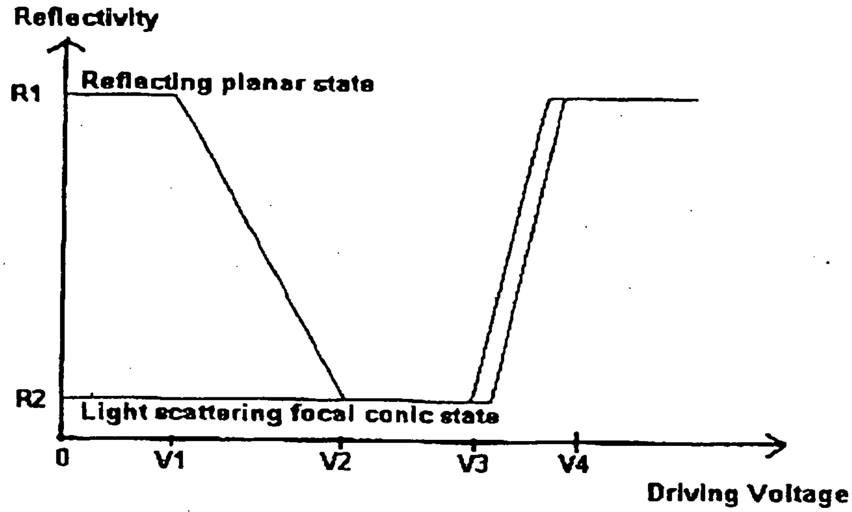

Figure 1. **The reflectivity of a cholesteric liquid crystal against voltage of a driving pulse.**

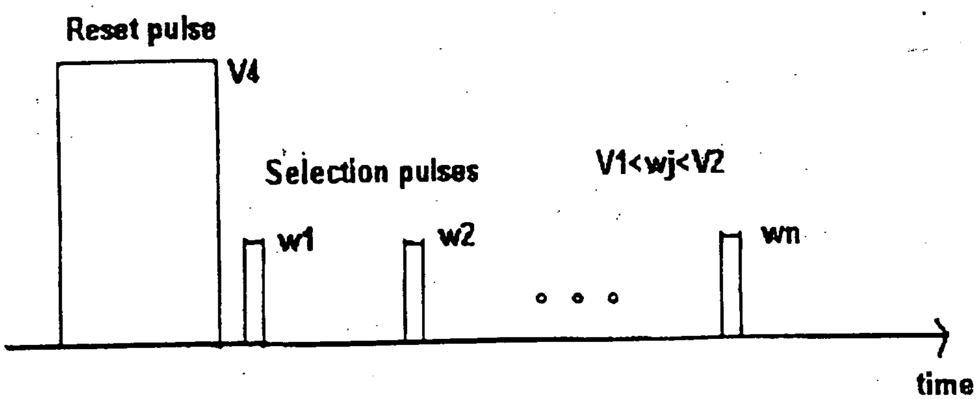

Figure 2. **An example of multiple selection pulses waveform.**

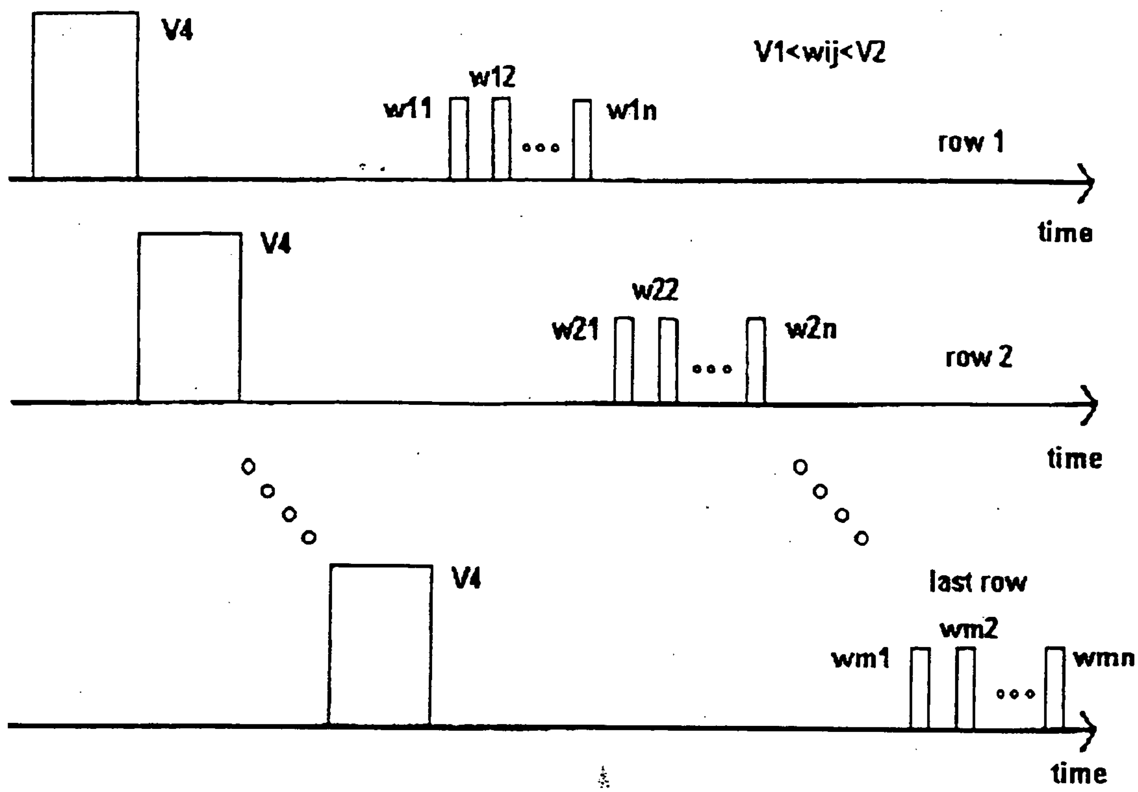

Figure 3. An example of pipeline reset pulses and pipeline clustered multiple selection pulses multiplexed waveform.

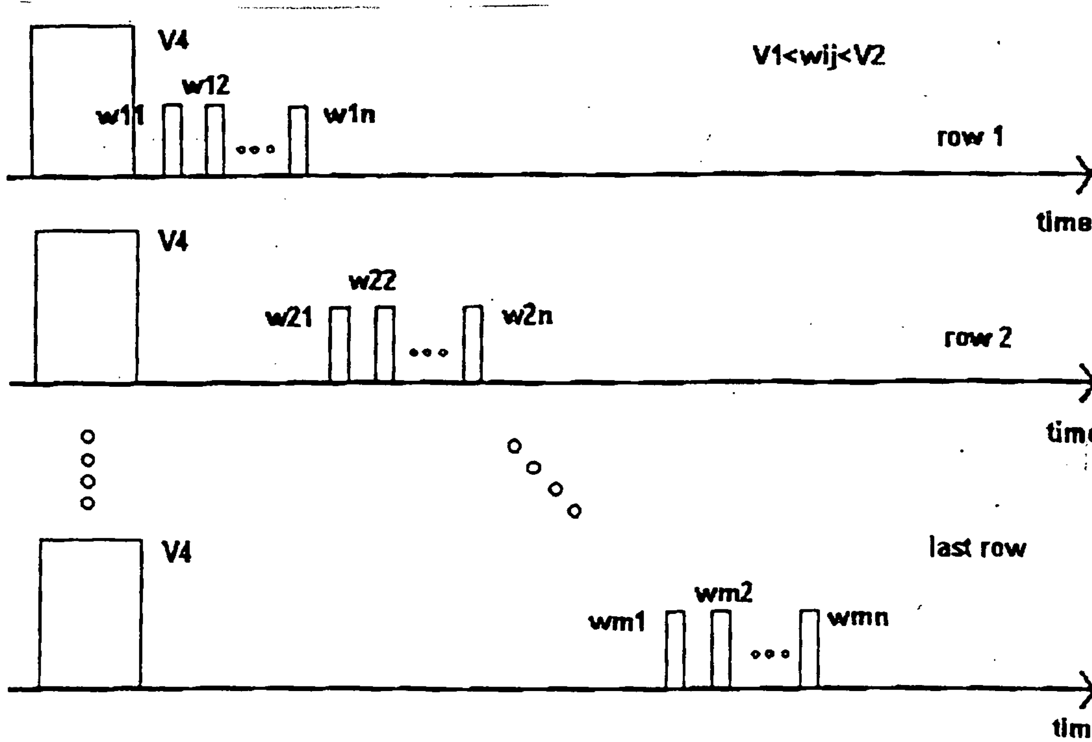

Figure 4. An example of non-pipeline reset pulses and pipeline clustered multiple selection pulses multiplexed waveform.

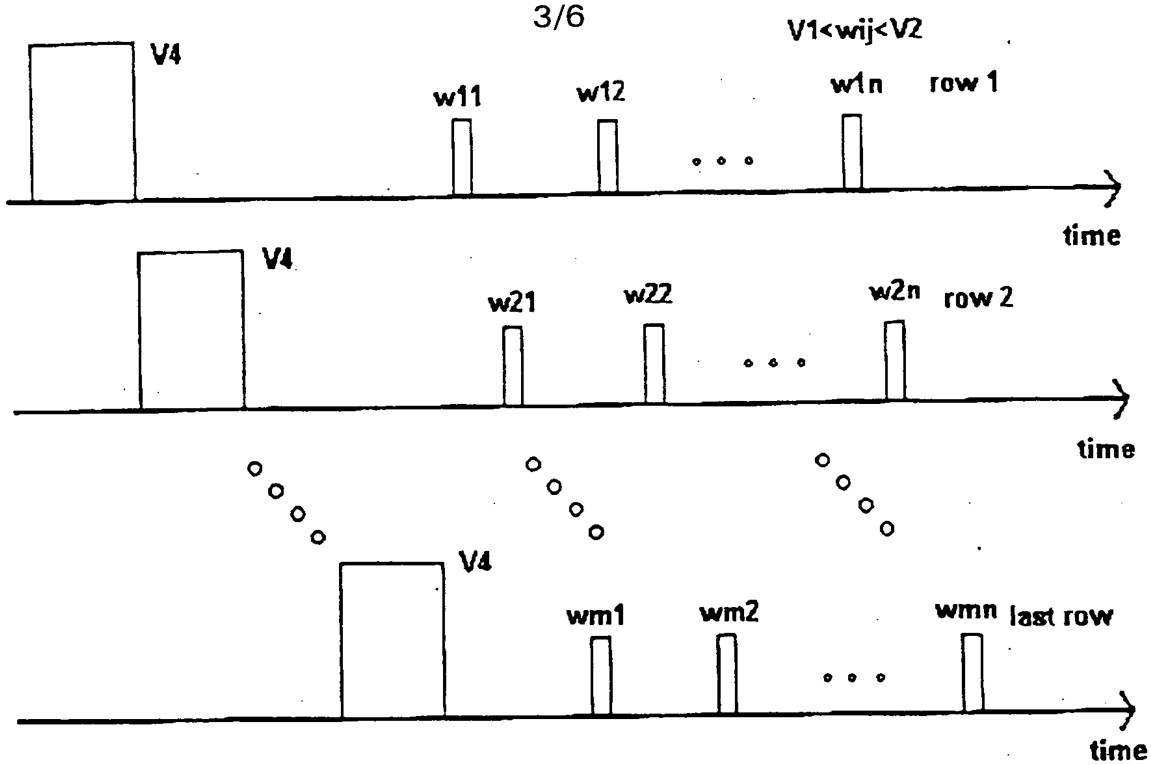

Figure 5. An example of pipeline reset pulses and pipeline interleaved multiple selection pulses multiplexed waveform.

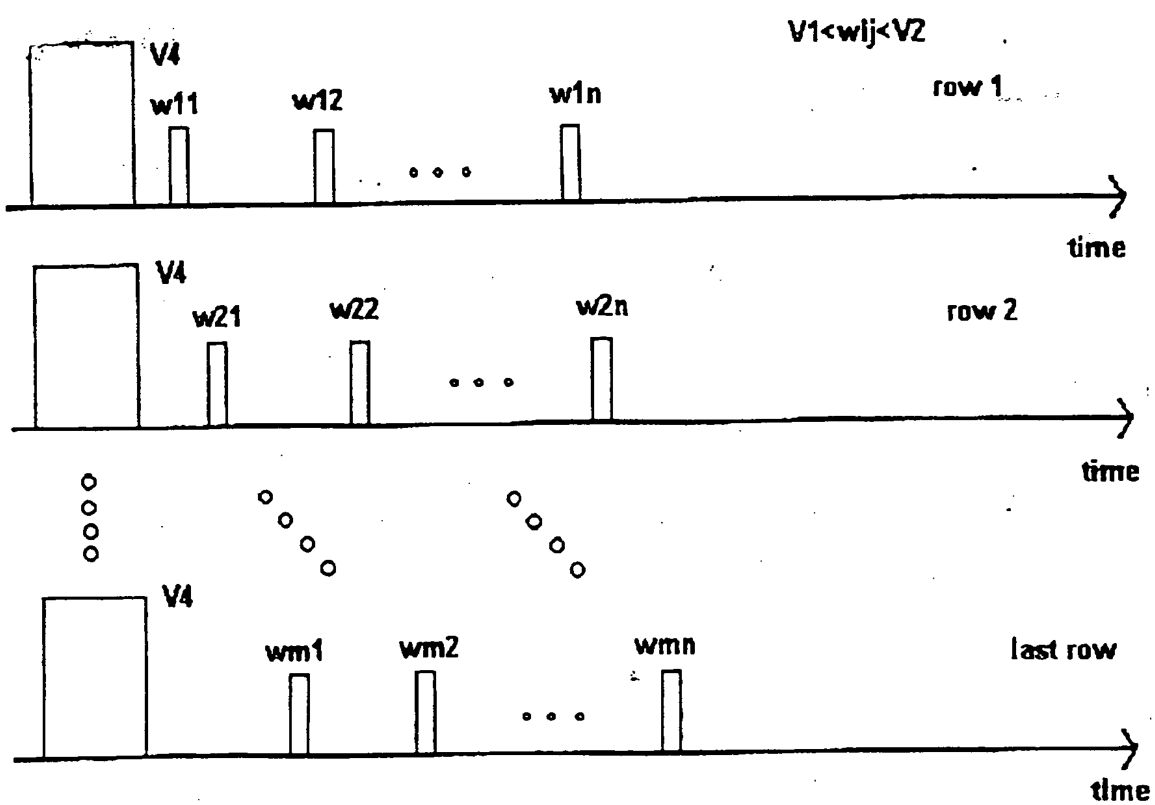

Figure 6. An example of non-pipeline reset pulses and pipeline interleaved multiple selection pulses multiplexed waveform.

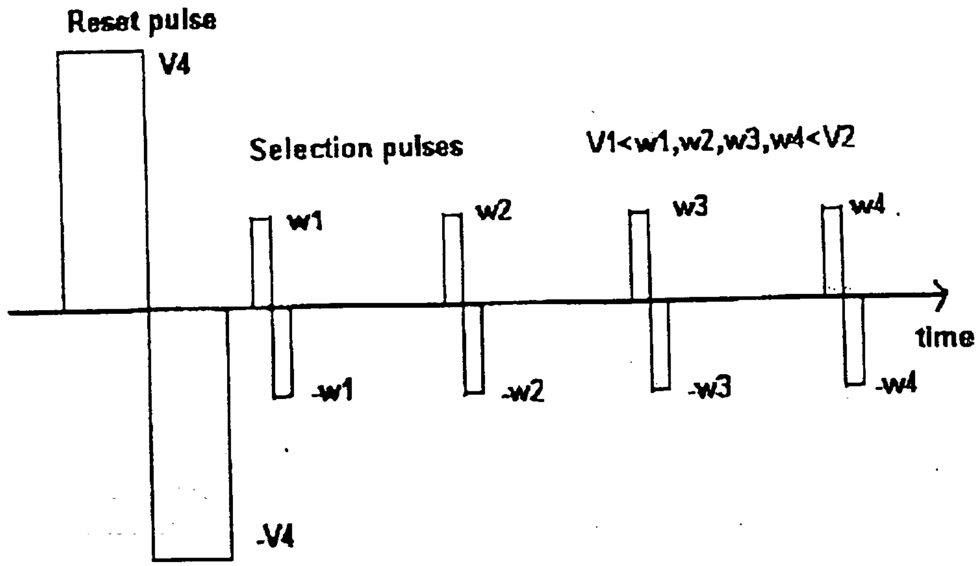

Figure 7. An example of multiple selection pulses with inversion immediate after each pulse.

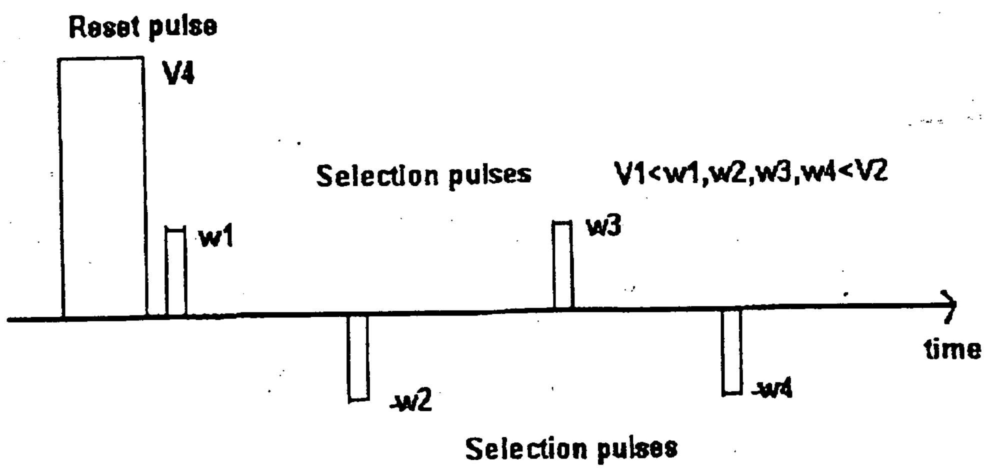

Figure 8. An example of multiple selction pulses with polarity inversed by other pulses in the same frame period.

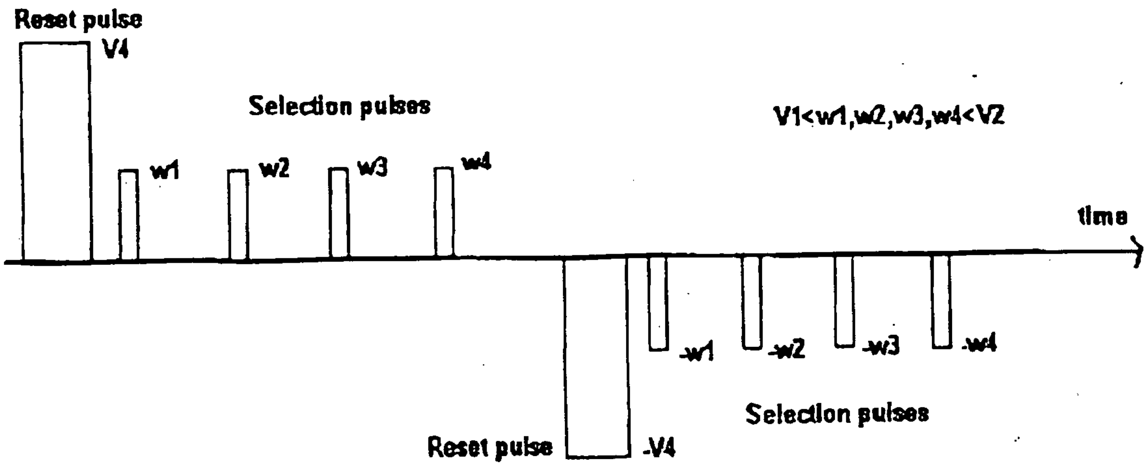

Figure 9. An example of multiple selection pulses with inversion in the next frame period.

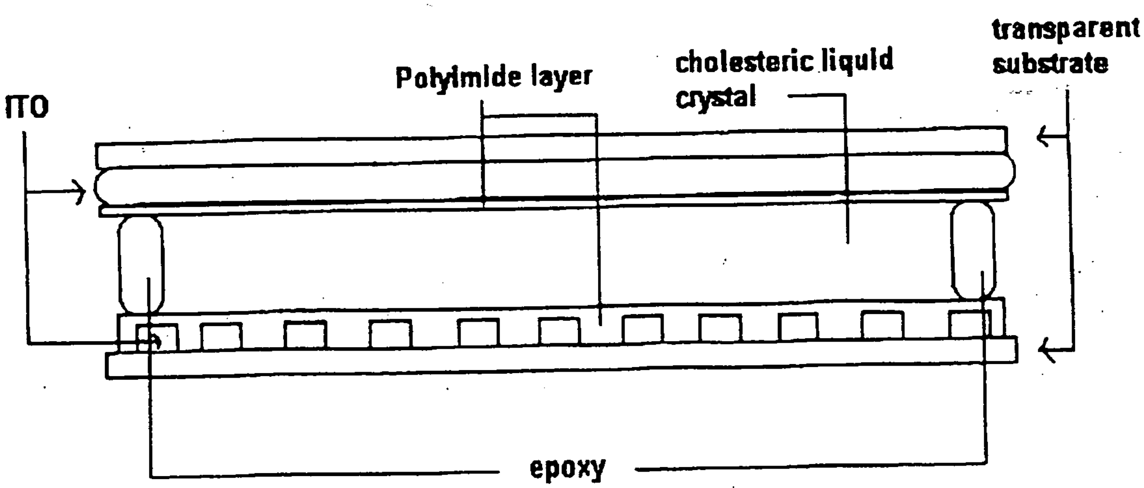

Figure 10. The cross section of a single layered color cholesteric display.

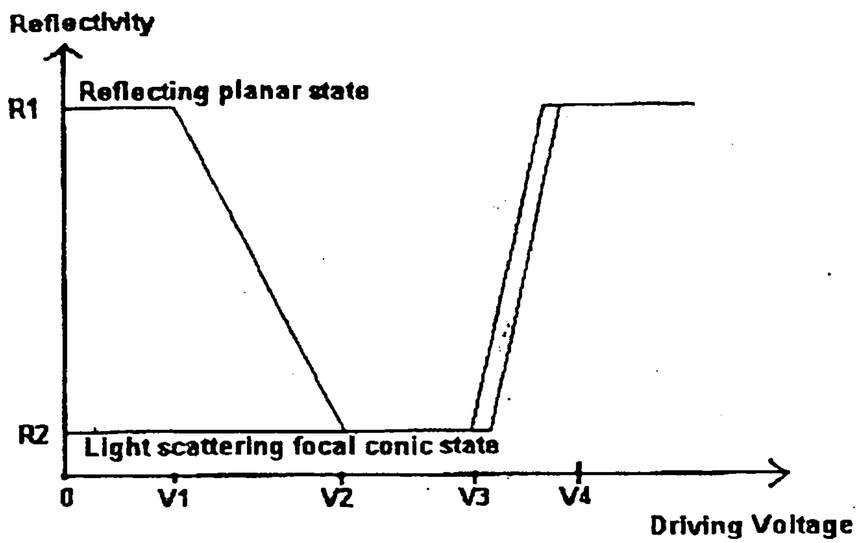

Figure 11. The reflectivity of a cholesteric liquid crystal against voltage of a driving pulse.